

ROYAL FAMILY OF JAPAN

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

TOKIO, July 8.—"Give us a personal story about the mikado," wrote the editor when arrangements were being made for my work in the Orient. The chief little knew what a task he was laying out for me. This first official to whom I mentioned my desire of obtaining information concerning the temperament and habits of the emperor, said: "If it were known at the palace that you intended to write such an article you would be requested to abandon the idea at once. Please do not refer to it again."

"But why not?" I persisted. "The quest is prompted by the best of motives. Our people have a friendly interest in the Japanese and admire them greatly. They merely want to know the intimate facts about your

that he never shows emotion. If there are moments when his anger gets beyond control, no reports of such reach farther than the palace walls.

Facts About the Mikado.

The emperor has absolutely no amusements. When a young man he was quite skillful in the practice of archery, and for a portion of each day in drilling a company of troops. He is taller than the average Japanese, but his walk is somewhat affected by the ravages of rheumatism. When he appears in public he is always attired in military uniform. He wears a trimmed beard and his countenance represents the finest type of Oriental dignity. The fact that he is susceptible to sea-sickness is said to be the reason why the emperor does

not have an imperial yacht. Whenever he goes on the water he travels in a steamer chartered for the occasion or utilizes one of the battleships in the Japanese navy.

Attitude of the People.

Thus it will be seen that the present attitude of the people toward their sovereign, extravagantly reverent though it may seem, is in reality a great modification of the usages of the past. The sovereign does not have a family name. He needs nothing of the sort to distinguish him from

himself. The translation of my invitation was as follows:

Her Majesty, the Empress.

The empress of Japan is a noble and inspiring character. Her name is Haruko, and she is the daughter of a noble of the highest rank. She is two years older than the mikado. Her marriage to the most conspicuous figure in Japanese history occurred in 1888. A further indication of the sacredness in which the imperial personages are held is shown by the incident which occurred when it was determined that the court ladies should adopt European dress. At this time great difficulty was experienced in getting clothes to fit her royal highness. The profane hands of a dressmaker could not be allowed to touch the person of the empress, so a court lady had to pose as a model until the garments were gradually made to fit.

The empress has a poetic inclination and is the author of several volumes of verse. One of the features of all state occasions is the singing of a song by the school children, which was composed for them by her majesty. During the rendition of this song the children stand with their hands joined in prayer. The empress takes a great interest in all school work and has in her private apartments a large collection of the best specimens of poetry, painting and composition done by the pupils of the empire.

"Home in Hearts of People."

A story is told which reveals the kindness of her majesty's character. Some years ago, when the castle in Tokyo was burned, the emperor and empress were forced to take temporary quarters in a near-by house, which was old and rather out of repair. Although the proportions of the place were ample, it was altogether lacking in the luxuries of the palace. A representative of the people expressed to the empress the grief which her subjects felt because she was denied her usual conveniences. She arose to the occasion by writing a graceful poem, in which she said that it mattered little how she was situated so long as she was sure of a home in the hearts of her people.

Another story illustrates her majesty's consideration for the happiness of children. One of the little princesses once conceived the unreasonable idea of wanting to give a cherry blossom party in December. Although April is the earliest that these trees may be expected to put forth their delicate buds, skilled artificers were called in and after much labor created the desired effect by pinning to the trees myriads of pink and white blossoms made of tissue paper. Thus the whim of the eccentric little princess was gratified. This reminds one of the story related in history of the unusual deception which was once used at an European court to gratify a capricious princess who wanted to go sleigh riding in midsummer. To secure the effect of snow the ground was covered with salt, over which the imperial sleighing party took its way with much hilarity.

The two great events in the social life of Japan are the garden parties given twice a year by their imperial highnesses in the palace gardens. One is given in the spring when the cherry blossoms are in bloom, and the other in the fall during the time of the chrysanthemums. During my stay in Japan I was invited to attend one of

these parties. The translation of my invitation was as follows:

The Imperial Invitation.

"By order of their majesties, the emperor and empress, the minister of the imperial household respectfully invites Frederic J. Haskin, Esquire, to a cherry blossom viewing gathering prepared on the twenty-fourth of April at half past two in the afternoon. If he be prevented from being present by any official business or illness he is requested to report at the board of ceremonies." The translation of my admission card read as follows: "Break costs required. To alight after entering the palace gate. This card to be shown to officers in attendance on arrival. No party to be held if the day happens rainy."

Although the invitation read 2:30, the gates were opened a half-hour earlier in order that the guests could have an opportunity to inspect the grounds before the appearance of their imperial majesties. The approach of the royal party was noted by the band playing the national anthem. On this occasion the emperor was suffering from a slight indisposition and did not appear. After walking about the grounds for a short time the empress, accompanied by her suite, retired to one of the pavilions, where she held a short reception, at the conclusion of which refreshments were served to the several thousand guests. No one was permitted to leave the grounds until after the royal party had retired.

An Oriental Recollection.

This open air reception was indeed a pretty and imposing spectacle. The brilliant gardens, with their winding walks and mirror lakes with their rustic bridges, formed a fitting background to the picture as the stately little empress led her dignified procession under the flaming arch of the cherry trees. The beauty of the garden and the color of the pageant left a pleasing memory, but the most enduring recollection was the absolute devotion in the demeanor of the Japanese as their empress went by.

Don't Forget

W. A. Duval when you want fine wall paper. 110 W. Second South.

SALT LAKE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Boarding and day school. Pleasant home life. Small classes and close attention to each pupil. Preparation for the best colleges. Good music department. Cost very moderate. CATALOGUE AND FURTHER INFORMATION ON APPLICATION.

MISS NORA GLEASON

Teacher of PIANO, MANDOLIN AND GUITAR. Studio, 131 East First South. T-1 1289

GEORGE E. SKELTON

TEACHER OF VIOLIN. Graduate from Trinity College, London. References and Studio, 205 Board of Trade

BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, CUTS, SPRAINS, WOUNDS, OLD SORES, CORNS, BURNS, GALLS, BRUISES, CONTRACTED MUSCLES, LAME BACK, STIFF JOINTS, FROSTED FEET, BURNS, SCALDS, ETC.

AN ANTISEPTIC that stops Irritation, subdues Inflammation and drives out Pain.

PENETRATES the Pores, loosens the Fibrous Tissues, promotes a free circulation of the Blood, giving the Muscles natural elasticity.

CURED OF PARALYSIS

W. S. Bailey, P. O. True, Texas, writes: "My wife had been suffering five years with paralysis in her arm, when I was persuaded to use Ballard's Snow Liniment, which effected a complete cure. I have also used it for old sores, frost bites and skin eruptions. It does the work."

BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH. ONCE TRIED, ALWAYS USED. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

THREE SIZES: 25c, 50c and \$1.00. BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT CO. ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY ALL DRUGGISTS

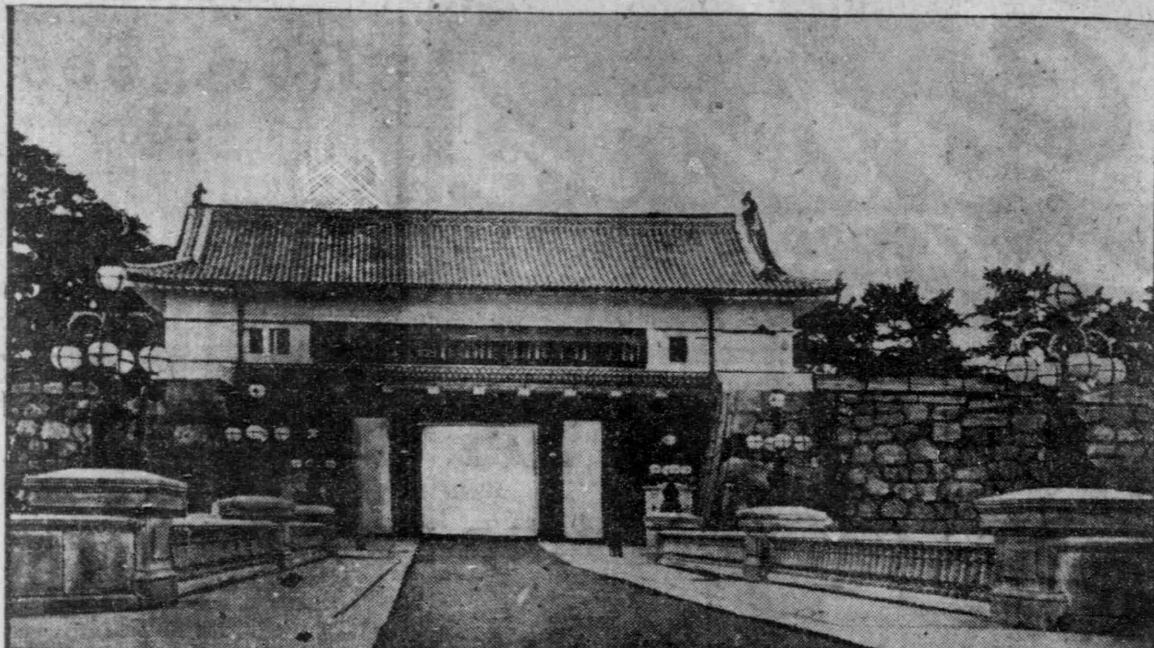
The Conservatory of Music — Los Angeles

offers advantages for the study of music unequalled by any institution west of Chicago. Its course of instruction embraces every phase of a distinctly high-class musical education, including the following:

Piano Vocal Harmony Theory School of Opera School of Acting Normal Course School of Expression Physical Culture Languages Sight Reading Children's Piano Course

Included in the faculty are the well known instructors and artists, MARY LYNCH EVANS JULIUS ALBERT JAHN KATHERINE WARD FRANK H. COLBY ERNEST E. LEEMAN CLARENCE COOK CARNET HOLME MRS. JOE BALLARD FULLER MME. JO HENSEL-KIEN F. A. MILLS W. FRANCIS GATES

together with many others, twenty-five in all, whose training fits them for the special work in which they are engaged. Our school is equipped with every convenience for thorough instruction in all lines of music. Parents who are desirous of giving their children an ideal musical education should write for our catalogue. We take particular interest in students from other cities and find them suitable rooms. The summer school is now in session. Fall term begins September 11. For further information address, LOUIS EVANS, Mgr. New Blanchard Hall Bldg., 232 S. Hill St. Los Angeles, Cal.



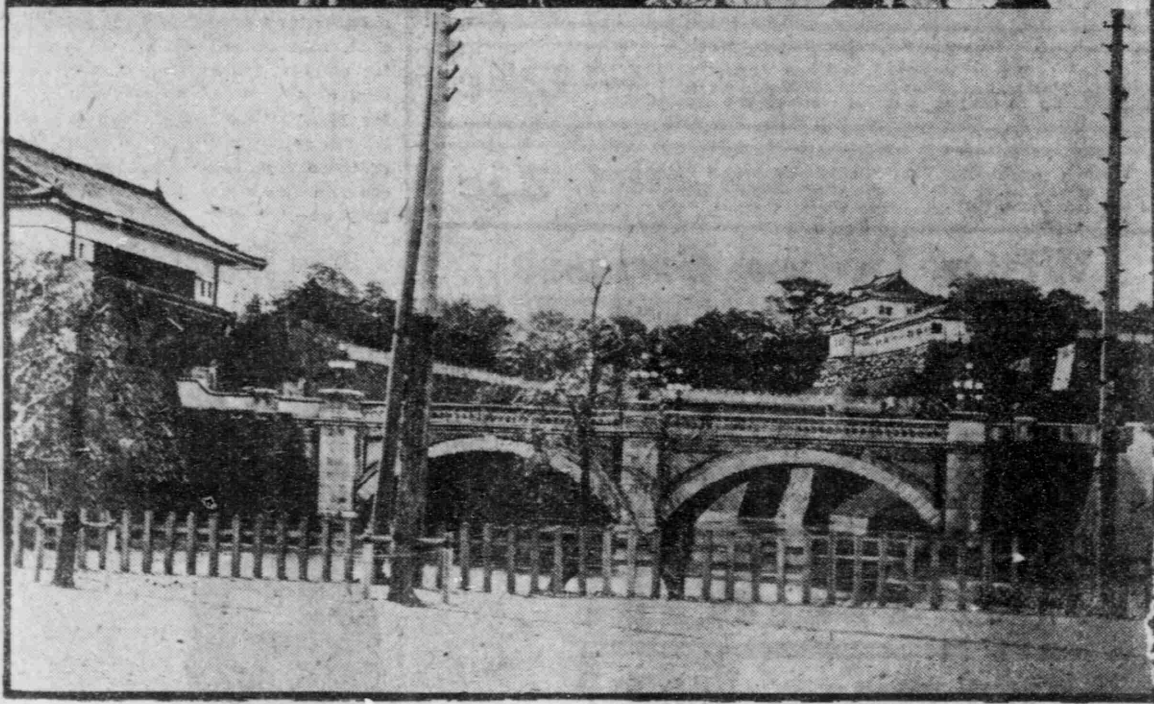
First Gate to Palace Grounds.



The Emperor of Japan.

The Empress of Japan.

Approach to Imperial Palace.



sovereign in order to become better acquainted." It was no use. Further insistence and repeated assurances of good will would not induce the otherwise polite and obliging official to discuss the subject. My efforts met the same reception no matter of whom I inquired. It is a topic about which one will converse.

Unlawful to Discuss Emperor.

The cause of all this reticence is found in the third article of the constitution of Japan, which says: "The emperor is sacred and inviolable." Further explanation of this clause is made: "The emperor is heaven-descended, divine and sacred. His hallowed throne was established at the time when the heavens and the earth became separated. He is pre-eminent above all his subjects. The law has no power to hold him accountable to it. Not only shall there be no irreverence for the emperor's person, but he shall not be made a topic of derogatory comment, nor even one of discussion."

Thus it will be seen that the Japanese consider their ruler too sacred to be talked about, and have incurred in the law of the land the prohibition of his name in ordinary conversation. The difficulty of securing material under these circumstances is apparent. It required weeks of persistent effort to ascertain what is herein contained. Although it was gathered piecemeal from many sources, its reliability in most instances is reasonably certain. It should be said in the outset that the mystery which surrounds the mikado is not due to his being tyrannical, nor because his daily life is such that it will not bear publicity. On the contrary, his acts are invariably tempered by clemency and his habits are marked by a simplicity which is almost frugal.

He has no dissipation and practices the utmost regularity, spending his whole time in the discharge of official duties. Morning, noon and night he receives his ministers to discuss with them the affairs of state. He is said to resemble the emperor of Germany in the faculty of being able to choose trustworthy assistants. Although his majesty cannot read or speak any language other than his own, he is an inveterate reader of newspapers, keeping his interpreters busy translating the utterances of the foreign press for his perusal. Quite in conformity with the idea his subjects have about his being a saint is the claim

not have an imperial yacht. Whenever he goes on the water he travels in a steamer chartered for the occasion or utilizes one of the battleships in the Japanese navy.

Although His Majesty has a number of country palaces and game reserves, he rarely or never visits them, preferring to remain at the capital of his kingdom. As an instance of the simplicity which characterizes the habits of the emperor, it is remarked that he takes his daily bath in a wooden tub similar to those which his forefathers used, even retaining the old-fashioned bucket and rope which draws the water from a near-by cistern. That he is fastidious in other respects, however, is shown by the statement that the weavers who make white silk underwear for His Royal Highness are kept busy because he never wears a suit but once. Even if it be true that the mikado clings to the primitive bath-tub of his ancestors, he has furnished his palace with modern furniture which, although boasting a later style, cannot equal the artistic elegance and richness of the furnishings which adorned the castles of his predecessors. The manners of his court are almost entirely borrowed from Europe.

Record-Breaking Dynasty.

It is undoubtedly true that no other monarch in history ever saw such a change in the affairs of his people as the present ruler of Japan has witnessed during his reign. He became emperor when he was sixteen years of age, and he will be fifty-three if he lives until the third day of next November. He is the one hundred and twenty-first ruler of his dynasty, belonging to the line of monarchs which stretches across the unparalleled period of two thousand five hundred and sixty-five years. Greater progress has been made in the last half century than occurred during all the time since the present Son of Heaven sat upon the throne in 660 B. C.

Although the seclusion of the present monarch causes much comment, his person is hedged with much less formality than was put around his ancestors. In the olden time the mikado was secluded during all the time since no one but his wife, his concubines, and his most important ministers, were permitted to look upon his august face. When receiving he sat upon a

men because he is the Son of heaven and a relative of the gods. Therefore the only appellation necessary is one to distinguish him from the other deities of his line. He is called Matsui Hito. When he passes his subjects in the street they do not shout but bow their heads in silence. If, as you travel in Japan, you meet a member of the imperial family, your Jimikisha will be stopped by a policeman who will request you to get out and take off your hat. The following is a part of the prelude to one of his majesty's sacred pronouncements to his subjects. Its devout, lofty tone further reveals the sanctity of the ruler's relationship to his people:

"We the Successors to the throne of Our Predecessors, do humbly and solemnly swear to the Imperial Founder of Our House and to Our other Imperial Ancestors, that, in pursuance of a great policy co-extensive with the heavens and the earth, We shall maintain and secure from decline the ancient form of government. We now reverently make Our prayer to the Glorious Spirits of the Imperial Founder of Our House, to Our illustrious Father, and to Our other Imperial Ancestors, and implore the help of Their Sacred Spirits, and make to Them the solemn oath never at this time nor in the future to fail to be an example to Our subjects. May the Heavenly Spirits witness this Our solemn oath."

Utterances of an Emperor.

Following is a portion of an Imperial Rescript issued by the emperor to the school children of Japan. The substantial advice it contains shows what manner of man his majesty really is. It is indeed a strong exhortation to proper living. Copies of it are provided for all schools and it is frequently read aloud as the children bow their heads in reverence: "You, our beloved subjects, be filial to your parents, be affectionate to your brothers, be loving husbands and wives and truthful friends. Conduct yourselves with modesty and be benevolent to all. Develop your intellectual faculties and perfect your moral powers by gaining knowledge and by acquiring a profession. Further, promote the public interests and advance the public affairs. Ever respect the National Constitution and obey the laws of the country; and in case of emergency courageously sac-

Dr. Cook's Complete, Lifelong Cures for Pelvic Diseases of Men

MY PELVIC METHODS, EMPLOYED ONLY BY ME IN SALT LAKE, INSURE EVERY MAN A LIFELONG CURE IF HE IS AFFLICTED WITH EITHER BLOOD POISON, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, NERVOUS AND SEXUAL DECLINE, PILES, RUPTURE, OR CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND PROSTATE GLAND.



DR. COOK, PELVIC SPECIALIST.

CERTAINTY OF CURE AND A SQUARE DEAL IS WHAT YOU WANT.

CURE OR NO CHARGE—ABSOLUTELY NO CHARGE UNLESS SATISFACTION IS GIVEN. Every patient is given a written guarantee to refund every dollar paid for services if they do not receive a complete, life-long cure and entire satisfaction, and I have deposited \$500 in the bank to secure any contract I do not fulfill.

CONSULTATION FREE, CONFIDENTIAL AND INVITED, both at office and by correspondence. Successful treatment by mail. Terms are always made to suit the convenience of anyone applying for treatment, and very reasonable charges. Do not treat elsewhere until you have investigated my methods and terms. Office hours during the week: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 12:30.

COOK MEDICAL CO.

116 S. MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE, UTAH.

If You Need a Doctor, Get a Good One. . . . Remember the Best Is None Too Good.

I guarantee to refund money in case of failure to cure and render satisfaction, and only at my office can you be treated by my almost infallible pelvic methods, so beware of quack doctors who copy my announcements.

The Many Cured, Satisfied Patients I dismiss, who, before coming to me for treatment, had become almost physical and financial bankrupts in doctoring with physicians and specialists who claim to cure, is the best reference I could give as to my reliability, and the evidence I offer to prove that my pelvic methods are superior to all others. The many sufferers who come to me from friends of theirs who have dealt with me and recommended my treatment support the statement I make that I deal fairly with every one, and that those I cure are grateful to me. A great number of men recognize my skill in curing the diseases that come under my specialty and know that I have the ability to cure them when others fail to even benefit, but they do not come to me because they imagine my charges are beyond their reach, and they go to SELF-STYLED specialists who do not cure them, but charge even as much as I would, yet from time to time they offer in glowing head lines "BARGAIN COUNTER PRICES" and

FREE TREATMENTS

to afflicted mankind, yet the poor widows and orphans must pay CASH DOWN.

I AM NOT A PRETENTIOUS CURE-ALL

nor yet an old-time doctor whose methods are necessarily antiquated and obsolete. My diplomas granted as tokens of my learning and ability from various medical colleges and post-graduate courses enable me to say beyond a question of a doubt, "I CAN CURE YOU." I do not want any man to feel that he is unable to pay me, as I always arrange my terms in payments to suit their convenience.